

CONSTABLE POLLS LYNCHERS.

LONG ISLANDERS PURSUE NEGRO WHO ASSAULTED A WOMAN.

BRUTAL ATTACK WITNESSED BY MAN WHO FLED FROM SCENE. WHITE MEN INFURIED CROWD ON WAGON TRACK. CAPTURED MAN AND CRIES HIM AWAY—NEGRO IDENTIFIED.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Citizens of this town came in on Friday night of a lynching here on Friday night. That Robert Garland, a brutal negro, lately from the South, was not found hanging on a telegraph pole by a harness rein this morning is due to the cool diplomacy of Mose White, constable at Huntington.

Garland is accused of having assaulted Mrs. John Williams, a young woman of Cold Spring Harbor, wailing her while she was coming down the road from Huntington to Cold Spring Harbor. She had been to Huntington on a visit and was carrying her girl baby 2 years old.

She started down the hill which leads into Cold Spring Harbor when she heard a bicycle behind her. She started to turn around, when a blow from behind struck her jaw and nearly stunned her. She dropped her baby and lay across it as she fell. Her negro assailant choked her almost into insensibility.

About that time Warren Thomas, a carpenter of Cold Spring Harbor, was peddling his bicycle slowly up the hill. The negro had just released his hold on Mrs. Williams's throat.

"Help! I'm being murdered!" the woman yelled, and her baby too set up a howl. Thomas, instead of helping her, deserted his bicycle and ran up the road as hard as he could go. The negro picked up his wheel and crept away in the bushes.

A mile further along the road Thomas caught up with William Archer of Cold Spring Harbor.

"Have you got your pistol on you," asked Thomas, "because the road is rather dangerous to-night? I just passed a woman that somebody was murdering or something. She was yelling like all out."

"Didn't you help her?" asked Archer.

"I guess not. It was none of my business," responded Thomas.

After Thomas passed by on the other side Mrs. Williams tried to walk. She was too weak to stand, but she managed to crawl perhaps a hundred yards before two Italians came down the road and found her. They picked her up and carried her home, where her husband was wondering where she had gone.

The evening was just gathering at Valentine's cigar store, the town hang-out, when Williams burst in like a fury and told what had happened.

"Get him if you can, boys, and kill him for me!" he yelled.

In three minutes seventy-five men had gathered on the street. Mrs. Williams, although hysterical, managed to give them a description of the negro. They met John Williams stayed at home because she needed him. "We'll get him for you, Johnnie," they said, and they started for Huntington, where several negroes live, on a dog trot.

There was only one thought in the minds of the Cold Spring Harbor men. They were determined to lynch the negro if they caught him. Half way over they remembered that they had brought no rope. One of the negroes was carrying off a long leather hitching strap for the purpose, and they trotted on.

At Huntington they found Constable Mose White. He had heard of the trouble and he was just starting out with his gun. It did not take long for Mose to see that they meant lynching. They brought the first description of the negro and he recognized it instantly as fitting Robert Garland, who lives on the Cantrill place, half a mile out of town.

"I'll be," said Mose, "that it's one of those negroes up on Crow Hill. Run up there, boys, and nab him! I'll follow along." The mob rushed for Crow Hill, which is in the direction of the Cantrill place at all.

When the last man had gone the constable started for Cantrill. He found his man all right. Whether he is gully or not, Garland was a mighty terrified black man when the constable covered him.

The mob got to Crow Hill. They kicked in the door of three negro shanties, but there was no one who looked like the negro of Mrs. Williams's description. Then one of the covering, praying negroes told them that a man who looked that way lived on the Cantrill place. Back they trotted on three legs toward Huntington.

When a stranger told them that he had seen Mose White running a negro up to his house they began to see through the diplomacy of the constable. White and turned his way. The leaders were not more than 200 yards from White's place when they saw the negro in the white gate. Then the mob sprang, but too late. White was lashing his horse toward Cold Spring Harbor and there was a covering of the carriage with him. All along he made the drive with his prisoner, which is a plucky thing in itself.

"I had the handcuffs on him," says Mose, "and he tried to throw them away. He couldn't do anything anyhow. Still, I dunno how I'd done and shot too."

Mrs. Williams identified the prisoner positively. "Yes, yes, he's the man," she said, and covered up her face in the bedclothes.

Justices of the Peace I. W. Valentine was aroused and held court immediately in the fire house. A few of the spectators talked of lynching, but the real lynching blood of the Harbor was not in the road from Huntington, cursing Mose White. The negro was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Then White swore in a deputy and whirled the negro back to Huntington by another route.

When the mob got back to Cold Spring Harbor the long run had taken its toll of them and they dispersed. "Which I foresaw, or he wouldn't have been taken back to Huntington," says Mose.

ODELL POPULIST PETITION.

It Makes Votes for the Herriott and Harrison Ticket in Wren Van.

PERM VAN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Populist petition has caused much excitement in this place than anything which has occurred in the campaign and has given the Democrats a good deal to use against Governor Odell. When he sent his friend man here County Chairman Cornwall was too busy to get any signatures himself, but he sent the man to those he cared little for, and the result is some more dead wood in the party. Any old misrepresentation was used to get signatures, and fictitious names were used to pad. No acknowledgments of any signatures were taken and no part of the law was lived up to.

Of the 100 signatures secured here but five can be identified as those of Democrats, and among the more prominent Republicans who signed were: Clarence T. Birkett, president of the County Fairbanks club and president of the school board; Walter B. Tower, Supervisor of the town; Charles H. Hume, ex-Congressman; James A. Thayer, ex-School Commissioner; Seneca L. Pratt, member of the Board of Supervisors; and Charles B. Briggs and Charles H. Bush, ex-Assemblymen; Harry E. Wilkin, ex-assessor, and last, but not least, in showing the place where the petition started, George R. Cornwall, Jr., brother of the county chairman, and the son of Postmaster George R. Cornwall, who is the main guy of the Republican parade here.

Scattered among these names are those of farmers and men who do not exist. To say that some of those who were identified are hot to speak mildly is a number have promised that they will get even with the foxy Governor by voting the entire Democratic State ticket.

After he had become well-to-do, he found his way into Wall Street, and Wall Street treated him kindly. Either through good advice or good luck he managed to keep pretty generally on the right side of the market. Those who knew of his operations in the Street used to say:

"Louis Rossignol wouldn't get wet if he took a bath."

Ten years ago or so he found himself possessed of a very comfortable fortune, and he carried on his life in a very comfortable way. He died on Aug. 14, last, at the age of 59, at Bourneville in Paris, a little way from his birthplace of Oyster.

With him when he died was a woman who was supposed to be his wife. She said she was and so did he. Rossignol had two brothers and three sisters in France and one brother, Claude, who lives at 163 West 74th street, New York.

His relatives were notified of the death and they took the body back to the old home for burial.

The widow disappeared, and in due time the French Consul-General at New York was notified that the inkeeper at Bourneville in Paris, at whose house M. and Mrs. Rossignol had lived, had found somebody to settle the bill, amounting to the mere trifle of \$100 or \$200. The Consul-General passed on the notification to the New York office, and the matter has now become a charge against the estate.

Claude Rossignol knew that his brother was wealthy, and he retained Lawyer H. A. View of 320 Broadway to look after his interests. No will could be found, and so Claude took out letters of administration.

Mr. View learned that the dead Louis had a safe deposit box in the vaults of the Mercantile Trust Company, and he obtained order from the Surrogate permitting him to open it. He found stocks, bonds, and other securities amounting to nearly \$100,000 and he drew in the name of the deceased.

The will which was found bequeathed the bulk of the estate to his wife, but his brother Claude Antoine, who lives at Oyster. One-sixth of the remainder was left to each of his four children, and to a niece, the daughter of a deceased sister. There was no mention of a wife or children.

The same word came from France that a will had been found among Louis's papers at Bourneville in Paris, drawn in 1897. Under this will each brother and sister was to have an equal share of the estate. There was no mention of any wife or children in this will. Mr. View sent for a certified copy of the will found in France.

But before he got it a French steamer arrived here and a passenger on her was a woman down on the list as Mrs. Louis Rossignol. She went to the hotel where she was staying and she now lives. That was on Oct. 10. Soon after the woman directed her attorneys, Underwood, Van Hook & Horst, to take steps to establish her claim to Rossignol's estate, asserting that he was her husband.

In her application for this order the alleged widow stated that she had married Rossignol in Florida on March 30, 1904, that she had a certificate of marriage which she did not see fit to produce, that she had lived with him for some time, and that she had a child born of the marriage.

When the New York brother heard about this he began to wonder what had become of another woman whom Louis had acknowledged as his wife for many years. She was known as Mrs. Marie Baroux and she runs a big dress-making establishment at 14 West Thirty-first street under the name of Marguerite Baroux. The story was that she had been married to Louis Rossignol and that she had a child born of the marriage.

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TWO WIDOWS IN WILL FIGHT.

AND TWO WILLS TO DISPOSE OF LOUIS ROSSIGNOL'S MONEY.

Frenchman Who Started His Fortune With a Hair Dressing Invention—Died Abroad, Where One Woman Was With Him—Other in Business Here.

The troubles of a gentleman of France and of two women, each of whom asserts that she is his widow, are likely to be pretty thoroughly aired in the Surrogate's Court before the estate of the late Louis Rossignol is settled. A little of the story came out yesterday when a will was offered for probate. Fortunately for the widows, seven brothers and sisters and the lawyers, the estate is worth a fight. So far about \$100,000 worth of property has been found, and there may be more. The lawyers are still searching.

Rossignol was born at Oyster, not far from Lyons, France, in 1845. He learned the trade of a hair-dresser and came to this country about 1870. Not long after he came here he noticed that fashionable women seemed to have considerable trouble with their forelocks. Some women objected to cutting enough of their front hair to make a bang or "teasing curls," and others couldn't get the locks to behave themselves once they were cut.

"I'll change all that," said Rossignol, and he invented a portable forelock and "teasers," which women could take off and put on at their pleasure. He got a patent for his invention. It sold like hot cakes and it wasn't many years before the inventive hair-dresser was known in the French colony as a man of considerable wealth.

After he had become well-to-do, he found his way into Wall Street, and Wall Street treated him kindly. Either through good advice or good luck he managed to keep pretty generally on the right side of the market. Those who knew of his operations in the Street used to say:

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CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CONGO

REPLY TO SECRETARY MOREL OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Cardinal Defends Both the Administration and the Courts of the Free State, and Says They Are Doing Their Best to Correct Such Evils as May Exist.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—E. B. Morel, secretary of the Congo Reform Association, has received the following reply from Cardinal Gibbons, to a communication from Mr. Morel regarding the present administration of the Congo Free State.

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 1904.
"Mr. E. B. Morel, Honorary Secretary, Congo Reform Association:
"Sir: I will call myself of the first opportunity which has presented itself to acknowledge your letter of the 18th inst.

In that letter you call my attention to certain facts which you state have been adopted by the Congress at Boston, and which you state are resolutions and acts of censure upon the Congo Free State. They express rather a desire for information in regard to the international status of that State. It appears that those who voted for the resolutions were in need of enlightenment on the subject, but this information lies near at hand. There is no need to appeal to any third party.

Diplomatic history, diplomatic correspondence, the independent state of the Congo and the acts and the proceedings of the Congo Free State, as well as of the conference of Brussels, all prove conclusively that the Congo Free State is an independent sovereign State, and that the Powers have no right of guardianship or intervention.

Your letter also refers to certain documents, such as the British Parliamentary White Paper of 1901, which, however, has not escaped my attention. Permit me to say that this book, instead of proving your contention, proves the exact opposite. It shows that the Congo Free State is an independent sovereign State, and that the Powers have no right of guardianship or intervention.

The interpellation in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, to which you refer, seems to have been simply a fruitless attack on the Congo Free State, and to have been intended to annoy the Government. The very fact that the Chamber considered Mr. Vaudermont's charges against the Congo and the Congo Free State, and that the Congo Free State is an independent sovereign State, and that the Powers have no right of guardianship or intervention.

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BARNEY OLDFIELD BEATEN.

BERNIN WINS "INTERNATIONAL" AUTO RACE AT THE BEACH.

American Quits While Neck and Neck Struggle Is in Progress—But Too Great for Oldfield on Bad Track—Exciting Contest Before a Record Crowd.

More persons than ever before attended an automobile track meet in Greater New York, 10,000 of them, at a fair estimate, went to Brighton Beach yesterday to see Barney Oldfield race, only to have their long time spent watching them down by a nervous and inexhaustible slump.

The American track champion certainly played fast and furious with his metropolitan popularity this time and lost a whole lot of his reputation for gameness and sportsmanship. It will take a victory or two for him to win against high class performers, with the added stamp of time somewhere near record, to regain it.

The fiasco came early in the programme and cast a damper over the enthusiasm of the crowd for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Oldfield made no effort to redeem himself in the subsequent appearances in later events. The slump occurred in the running of the final of the International race, the featured event of the card, M. G. Bernin piloting a Renault.

The track has none too easy curves, was soft at the turns and jump in the stretches from recent rains. The margin, however, between 3:03 3-5 and 4:37 3-5, the world's record, is a big one, and Oldfield's car covered two successive miles in 3:55 at Cleveland recently, and there was no attempt on his part to say that the Green Dragon was not in good running shape yesterday.

"The track was bad at the turns and I did not care to take the risk of letting her out and running through the fence. I have had enough of going through fences. The others haven't. I said yesterday I had too many engagements ahead to take any risk and if the track was not safe I would run no chances."

This was the entire excuse Oldfield vouchsafed to a reporter of THE SUN after the race for a beating in such mediocre time as the winner scored, even on a poor track. "Better point a yellow streak on that green, yelled a man in the grand stand when Oldfield appeared after his fiasco. That the suggestion was applauded showed the temper of the crowd.

The international final followed two trial heats at three miles. In the American Oldfield had had an easy victory over C. G. Widdaway mounted on a 24-horse-power touring car, and Widdaway, who had been beaten by Oldfield in the French heat against Guy Vaughan and his 40-horse-power Deauville, Paul Sartori gained a place in the final for his Fiat by default. The trio lined up with the Renault in the center and the heavy, square, aluminum bonneted Fiat in the outside.

Barney got a bit the better of the start, lapped by Sartori, with Bernin trailing a leath behind. There was a rush for the first turn, and Oldfield got there first by a half a length, but Sartori was coming fast, and they rounded into the backstretch neck and neck, with the Frenchman at their heels. There was a great race. The occupants of the grandstand rose to it and the rabbits danced with excitement. At the half mile pole Oldfield pulled away and dug for the pole at the turn. Sartori swung wide and Bernin cut him out on the pole.

Oldfield had a clear lead as he rounded into the backstretch and he was fifty yards ahead of Bernin, who led Sartori some three or four lengths. It was the same old story all the way to this point. Bernin, though, fought hard the second round and he was down by some twenty yards. Bernin's down the stretch for two miles pole, Oldfield took the outer rail in preparation for the last round, and he turned for the pole, a feature of his curving round.

This was his undoing this time, though. Bernin, who was not so far behind, they lunched there side by side. There was a new trap of it for four yards with Bernin hugging the rail and Oldfield off near the outer fence. Then Oldfield saw down the race was over so far as the American champion's chances went. The Fiat flashed by him in pursuit of the flying Frenchman, who was not far behind, winning by three-fifths of a mile with Oldfield losing three-fifths of a mile further. The final covered a mile in 3:03 3-5. Bernin's best mile was his fifth, and he was down by some twenty yards at the end of the race.

Bernin and Oldfield met again a few minutes later in the five-mile race, which was won by Widdaway, who was the third starter, with a 24-horse-power Peerless touring car. Oldfield got a bit the better of the start, but he was lapped by Widdaway, who was the third starter, with a 24-horse-power Peerless touring car. Oldfield got a bit the better of the start, but he was lapped by Widdaway, who was the third starter, with a 24-horse-power Peerless touring car.

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